

**USAID/Office of Private and Voluntary
Cooperation**

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

3/18/2003

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2003 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Continuing to build on its long term commitment to strengthen U.S. PVOs' capacity to deliver quality services, during the past year PVC contributions to increasing their technical and operational skills have yielded substantial results. For example, numerous PVC-supported PVOs have moved to a more systematic, evidence-based approach to assessing organizational capacity and taking actions to correct management, program, and technical weaknesses. Currently, 92% of PVC's PVO grantees conduct formal assessments and approximately half of them use an assessment approach developed by PVC for this purpose. More than 60 (49%) of the grantees have begun to use these approaches to assess the organizational and technical needs of their local partners.

PVC has also sponsored a number of initiatives that have been very influential within the PVO community as well as USAID. One of these, an initiative to build PVO-business alliances, has resulted in a steady increase - from 17% in FY 2000 to 38% in FY 2002 - in the number of PVOs that have commercial for-profit business partners. In addition, PVC's continued emphasis on partnering with local organizations has contributed to increased PVO reliance on local NGOs, cooperatives, local governments, and rural institutions as primary service delivery partners. Relatedly, during FY 2001 and 2002 the number of PVOs that initiated capacity building activities with local networks increased from 35% to 47%. In effect, by focusing on alliances, partnering, and networks, PVC has helped PVOs move from small-scale to large-scale approaches that have the capability to service more and more local NGOs.

USAID and the U.S. PVO community recognize that sustainable development, poverty reduction, and economic benefits to vulnerable or marginalized populations are much more likely to occur in areas where NGOs are strong and supported by viable, sector-wide institutions. Reflecting this view, local NGOs and cooperatives have become increasingly important as development partners. Their growing role rests on three factors: their ability to deliver services to local constituencies; the link they provide between the constituencies they serve and local government and the private sector; and, when democratic transitions falter and conflict emerges, their ability to help stabilize the situation and address the conditions that exacerbate conflict.

While the potential for local NGOs and cooperatives to contribute to civil society and national development is strong, considerable challenges confront them and limit this potential. Internally, such organizations are relatively inexperienced in program implementation and are often financially insecure. They are deficient in using performance data to manage program implementation more effectively, measuring the effects and impact of programs, using state-of-the-art technical approaches, and developing management and planning skills.

Externally, local NGOs and cooperatives' dependency on external donor funds can raise difficult questions about financial sustainability and also affect their legitimacy and credibility among government officials and the constituencies they serve. Their ability to sustain and/or scale-up operations can be undermined by weak, arbitrary, or hostile legal and regulatory environments. Similarly, increased competition, misunderstandings, and fragmentation among these NGOs and cooperatives can undermine their ability to influence policies at the local and national level and lead to inefficient use of resources as they provide parallel services using different standards or approaches.

Reflecting the growing importance of local NGOs and cooperatives, and the significant challenges confronting them, over the past year PVC has developed a new strategy premised on the belief that a strong, independent, and self-reliant NGO sector can become a powerful force for change in vulnerable countries. The strategy recognizes that a vibrant NGO community is more than a series of discrete organizations acting in isolation and assumes the need to build linkages among local organizations by connecting them to durable networks and support organizations that:

--provide a locus for problem solving and group action;

- build stronger relationships with local and regional government agencies; and,
- increase their ability to form alliances with the business community.

Under the new strategy, PVC will use its resources to assist USAID missions and the U.S. PVO community to transfer skills and implement programs that build the strategic, technical, and operational capacities of local NGOs and the cluster of networks and intermediate service organizations (ISOs) that link the entire NGO community into a coherent development force. The approach will be to consolidate and transfer to the NGO community the learning, practices, and program guidance PVC has gained from its long history of strengthening the organizational and technical capacity of the U.S. PVO community. PVC programming will place increased emphasis on developing a dynamic learning agenda that examines issues, identifies warning signals, and forecasts trends that help NGOs, networks, and ISOs improve the quality of services and expand the scale of operations.

The new strategy also emphasizes determining the best way to intervene and shape a response to pre- and post-conflict situations. Within USAID, and among other donors and the PVO community, PVC will promote the development and use of approaches and tools to strengthen local NGOs and community organizations that are a stabilizing influence in pre and post-conflict situations and provide a foundation for local humanitarian responses in times of disaster. Programs in this regard will operate in select countries that: are a high priority to the Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau; seek to enhance local NGO support programs; and are important for PVC's learning and/or policy development agenda.

Environmental Compliance: Pursuant to USAID authority ADS 204.1(4) the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation is subject to categorical exclusion of environmental compliance of its Strategic Objectives and its activities under the provision of Title 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(xiii). This section covers matching, general support and institutional support grants provided to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to assist in financing programs where A.I.D.'s objective in providing funds does not require knowledge of or control over the details of the specific activity conducted by the PVO.

Country Closeout & Graduation: not applicable

D. Results Framework

963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery

SO Level Indicator: Percent of PVO grantees conducting organizational assessments over the life of the grant

SO Level Indicator: Percent of PVO grantees that made changes in operational or technical practices as a result of organizational assessments

- IR 1.1 Operational & Technical Capacity of PVC's Grantees Improved
- IR 1.2 Strengthened Partnership between USAID & US PVOs
- IR 1.3 Strengthened US PVO and NGO partnership
- IR 1.4 Improved Mobilization of Resources by PVC's PVO Partners
- IR 1.5 US Public Awareness Raised

Discussion:

963-YYY Enhanced NGO capacity to deliver development services in select USAID countries

SO Level Indicator: NGO Capacity Index

- IR 1.1 Strengthened operational, technical and financial capabilities of local NGOs and coops
- IR 1.2 Expanded Linkages among NGOs and between NGOs and public and private sector institutions
- IR 1.3 Wider and more effective learning and dissemination by development partners and PVC of tested innovations, best practices, lessons learned and standards

Selected Performance Measures - Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response			Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance					
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?					
963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery	Yes			PVC's grantees operate diverse local level partnerships: 81% with at least one NGO; 38% with private for profit or commercial organizations; 37% with local cooperative; 56% with community based organizations; 19% with local NGO service centers or support organizations. A special PVC initiative led to PVO-business partnerships at the headquarters level, such as ACDI/VOCAs partnership with Chevron-Texaco for Cabinda/Angola (\$1 million USAID leveraged \$3 million).	Data from PVC yearly survey, annual reports and interviews. Survey response rate for grant programs transferred to other OUs were lower than in prior years. Overall response rate 60% out of a total of 124 grants. By grant category: Cooperative Development 88%; Child survival 53%; Farmer to Farmer 44%; Matching Grants 74%. Percentages denote at least 1 partner per category.
	317				For the matching grant programs (31 grants to US PVOs) there were at least 246 alliances world wide. For the Cooperative Development program there was a total of 71 alliances for 7 of the 9 programs.
	317				Assume it will remain approximately the same
					The Matching Grants program requires a 50% cash match from its grantees. In 2002 the total cost share value of all MGs was \$100,039,241 dollars over the life of the projects (3-5 years). For the Cooperative Development program approximately \$7,118,000 was leveraged, per \$4,622,000 million USAID invested.
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)					
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?					
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade					
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened					
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?					

963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery	Yes			Land of Lakes (LOL) in Bulgaria developed a publicity campaign to increase the market for dairy products. As a result, sales increased by 270% for cheese; 69% for yogurt; and 45% for milk. The National Telecommunications Cooperative Association working with government and local groups developed and advocated for new telecommunication policies --- as a result, both South Africa and Nigeria, established policies that increase access to telecommunication in rural and underserved communities.	As reported by the PVO.
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery	Yes			Land of Lakes, working with a local dairy cooperatives and a pilot school milk program in Tanzania increased the availability of milk to 21,535 pupils at a reduced cost to parents. Winrock expanded conservation tillage that has led to yield increases of 80% in Mali and Senegal. In Mali the net gains per hectare were \$66 dollars for rice and \$97 dollars for cotton.	As reported by the PVOs. Data not verified
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USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery	Yes			The World Council of Credit Unions worked with Parliament, the central bank and the national government to draft and pass a credit union law which gives 25 million people in Uzbekistan potential access to market-driven financial services. Microfinance programs had substantial growth from 1996 to 2001: borrowers per institution increased 35%; total number of borrowers increased 83%; average outstanding portfolio per institution decreased 46%; and total outstanding loan portfolio decreased 27%. There was a substantial increase in poverty lending.	As reported by PVO. All microfinance data is from Agency microfinance data base 2001.
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USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				
Pillar III: Global Health				
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery	Yes			Project Concern International distributed 129,000 condoms worldwide. In Ghana, the Salvation Army World Services (SAWSO) provided 5,340 women with family planning services and counseling and 7,418 condoms were distributed. In Zambia, SAWSO provided 4,185 women with family planning services As reported by the PVO
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	%			Data as reported by PVO, not verified
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality				
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery	Yes			20 of 22 PVO projects surveyed estimated that activities are likely (11), or very likely (9), to continue 2 years after end of current grant; 17 projects expect both activities and benefits to be maintained Data from final surveys of child survival projects for FY 2001. Data for FY 2002 available January 2003. See "Sustaining Child Survival: Many roads to choose, but do we have a map?", CSTS/CORE 2000 or on website: childsurvival.com/documents/CSTS/sustainability.cfm
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	In the Child Survival Program, full immunization of children aged 12-23 months (including DPT3) reported by 7 PVO programs ending in 2001: (1) Haiti, FOCAS 81%; Project HOPE 36%; (2) Ghana, PLAN International 74%; (2) Bolivia, ARHC Curamericas, 73%; (4) South Africa, MCDI 47%; (5) Guatemala, Project HOPE 42%; (6) Ethiopia, World Vision 37%. For all health data cited above - -population level data from small sample KPC surveys at EOP 2001. Note - different age group and indicator measures full immunization against 5 vaccine preventable diseases. In the Matching Grants program: Aga Khan, in Sidhpur and Junaghad India, increased full immunization coverage at 12 months to 94% (national average is 42%). SAWSO inoculated 28 thousand children in Ghana, and 4 thousand in Zambia.

Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		For target populations in: Guatemala, Project HOPE increased ORT usage from 8% to 39%; in Nepal PLAN International increased ORT usage from 35% to 74%; in Ghana; Plan International increased ORT usage from 12% to 76%. Sampling procedures same as cited above.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		In Tanzania's Mlali division, Africare provided 85% of children 9-23 months one vitamin A table and 50% of children 15-23 months recieved two tables by EOP (National policy calls for a first tablet at 9 months and a second at 15 months). In Ghana 15,400 children recieved vitamin A through SAWSO outreach clinics and polio eradication campaigns.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%				For target populations, PVO program activities increased births attended by trained providers in: Bolivia from 8% to 30%; Ethiopia from 17% to 36%; Guatemala from 29% to 54%; Nepal from 35% to 70%; and in Ghana from 47% to 93%. Sampling same as cited above
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USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery					
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)					SAWSO distributed 7,500 condoms in Ghana. Annual Report.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)					
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%				SAWSO reports that in Zambia the prevalence of HIV is 20%. Annual Report
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15 - 24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total		

Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%				
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					SAWSO supported the hospital treatment of 264 people for STIs
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance					
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support	5269				2516 males; 2753 females
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance					
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children					
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services					
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months					
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.					
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)					
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months					
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs					
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers					
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance					
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment					
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program					
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total		
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?					

b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery	N/A		
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery			
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Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

963-001 Increased capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery	Yes			<p>The Center for Victims of Torture (CVT) operates with local partners in 15 countries. CVT & its local Cambodian partner were instrumental in bring the first torture prosecution case against prison guards since 1992. This case was a critical test of the judiciary's willingness to uphold Cambodia's laws against the use of torture.</p> <p>As reported by the PVO, no field verification</p>
Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	Yes			
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	2,633 Male	2,236 Female	4,869 Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	754 Male	964 Female	1,718 Total	As reported by PVO